MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

Your Family and Middlebury

Spring 1957

ENT BY THE COLLEGE TO ALL MIDDLEBURY PARENTS

the PRESIDENT'S Page

So much has been written these past few years about the impending "tidal wave" of students that I have been hesitant to repeat the statistics or re-state the problems raised by the prospective increase in applications for admission to colleges and universities. Perhaps it is timely, however, to discuss the stand Middlebury should take when the pressures for admission to college increase drastically.

First a review of the facts: because of the population increase since 1940, the numbers of children of pre-school and school age will, within twelve years, increase enrollment in secondary schools 70 per cent above the attendance in 1954. Of equal importance from the view of college populations, the percentage of secondary school graduates entering colleges has been constantly increasing. If the present trend continues, nearly half of the secondary school graduates will seek admission to colleges fifteen years from now. Presently about 30 per cent of the 18–21 age group is enrolled in college. In short, based on (1) the predictable increase in the 18–21 age group and (2) the estimate of the percentage of that group who will seek education beyond the high school, it is reasonable to forecast that college enrollments will double within the next fifteen years.

Given this forecast now accepted in informed circles, we must ask ourselves these questions. Shall Middlebury restrict its enrollment to approximately its present size (1270 in September 1956)? Shall we plan for an expansion, and if so, what size should we plan for? Up to the present we have answered the question, asked frequently in the many questionnaires we receive from government and other sources, by stating we have no plans for increasing the size of our student body. Such a categorical answer should not be given without reasons.

The accusation is sometimes made that the smaller colleges which have no plans for expansion are avoiding their social responsibilities to the youth who will be seeking higher education; that they hope smugly to benefit from "smallness" by being more selective in admissions policies as the number of applications increases. Others who urge expansion on the smaller colleges point out that the larger private colleges and universities in the East—Harvard and Yale, for example—have experienced steady and gradual growth over many decades. The character of these institutions has therefore changed, but it may be argued for the good of the institutions and for education in general. Can the small college in the years ahead retain its size without becoming obsolete and out-moded? Will important educational developments in teaching techniques, in equipment, and in facilities accompany the growth of the number of universities and colleges which will count their students in the thousands rather than in the hundreds?

Certainly the small private academies which once flourished in our New England towns have been replaced by the union district high school, campus style, with individual buildings and modern laboratories and libraries. You are undoubtedly aware of many other reasons for questioning the decision to preserve the present size of Middlebury College. Nevertheless our present policy is to concentrate our planning for a college of our present enrollment. Constant planning and review of plans is just as necessary for a student body that remains stable in size as it would be for a contemplated increase in enrollment.

The reasons for our present policy can be briefly stated. (**1**) Middlebury has already permitted and encouraged approximately a 50 per cent increase in enrollment since World War II. At the same time we have experienced rising standards both for admission and for graduation. Presently we have enrolled students from 32 states and 21 foreign countries including our territories. Prior to World War II, in 1939, our students came from 13 states and 2 foreign countries or possessions. (**2**) Although since 1943 we have increased our facilities by the addition of a Memorial Field House, dormitories, Fine Arts building, a language laboratory, a Student Union Building, a Drama Center (under construction), and other facilities, we still have needs for improvement and expansion of plant. Outstanding in such needs are additional library facilities, classrooms, laboratories, and office space. In short, until we can finance improvements desirable for a student body of our present size, it seems unrealistic to contemplate raising the funds that would be necessary to accommodate a larger enrollment. Although the increase of approximately fifty per cent in our student body since the war has fortunately been accompanied by a much larger percentage [*Continued on page 9*]

MIDDLEBURY in the News

GROUND BREAKING ceremony for the College's Wright Memorial Theatre takes place on the campus with President Samuel S. Stratton at the controls of a bulldozer. Looking on (left to right) are College Trustees—Raymond S. Noonan, '21, Leon S. Gay and William H. Edmunds, '17.

Work Starts On New Theatre

ANOTHER step forward in Middlebury College's Development Program was taken recently with the announcement of ground-breaking ceremonies for the College's Wright Memorial Theatre.

For more than a century and a half ground breaking ceremonies at Middlebury have been marked by the traditional "spadeful of the first ground to be turned." On the occasion of the ground breaking for the theatre, it was accomplished by means of a bulldozer, with President Samuel S. Stratton at the controls, as members of the College's Board of Trustees looked on.

The new theatre is named in honor of the late Professor Charles Baker Wright, who was associated with Middlebury from 1885 to 1920. He served as dean for a number of years. Professor Wright, father of Mrs. William Hazlett Upson of Middlebury, was graduated from the College in 1915.

Wright Theatre will serve as a drama and speech center and will contain a Little Theatre auditorium seating 400 persons and will be complete with orchestra pit and modern stage housing. It will also contain rooms for debating, listening booths for speech classes, class and seminar rooms as well as office facilities for faculty members of the speech and drama departments. A theatre workshop and ample storage space for scenery, props and costumes will enable the new building to completely service drama activities at Middlebury.

The new building will be faced with the native Vermont limestone used in most college buildings and be of fireproof construction with a sprinkler system. It will be located on Chateau Road on the Middlebury campus north of the Music Studio and will have a special parking area in back of the Music Studio to provide for visitors. Plans call for the completion of the building by the end of next January so that it might be in use for the second semester of the college year.

Commencement Program

1957

Friday, June 7

2:00–10:00 p.m. Registration, Student Union Building
8:30 p.m. Informal Lecture by Dr. Benjamin Wissler, Little Theatre, Bread Loaf

Saturday, June 8

8:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m. Registration continued, Student Union Building
Alumni Coffee Hour
9:30 a.m. Class Day Ceremonies, Lower Campus
10:30 a.m. Alumnae Association Meeting, Starr Library
12:30 p.m. Commencement Luncheon, Memorial Field House
2:00–3:30 p.m. "Meet the Faculty"—Student Union Building
4:00–6:00 p.m. Informal Reception at the President's House, 3 South St.
6:00 p.m. Class Reunion Dinners
8:30 p.m. Commencement Play—"Chalk Garden," by Enid Bagnold

Sunday, June 9

8:00 a.m. Alumni Council Breakfast and Meeting, Middlebury Inn
10:45 a.m. Baccalaureate Service, Mead Chapel
12:30 p.m. Phi Beta Kappa Dinner, Middlebury Inn
7:30 p.m. Cane Ceremony, Forest Hall Arcade
8:30 p.m. Commencement Play—"Chalk Garden," by Enid Bagnold

Monday, June 10

10:15 a.m. Commencement Procession, Memorial Field House
10:30 a.m. Commencement Exercises, Memorial Field House

ON THE COVER

. . . is the camera's glimpse of an informal discussion among Lockwood Merriman, Assistant Professor of English, and senior Charles Palmer, Brookline, Mass., and junior Judith Holmes, Holmdel, N. J.

Middlebury as a small college believes in the importance of the close relationship between teacher and student.

" . . . By Will, To The College On The Hill . . . "

IT IS FITTING that *Gamaliel Painter's Cane,* one of Middlebury's favorite songs, contains the often sung words *And he left his all by will, To The College on the Hill.* Gamaliel Painter's famous bequest has been but one of many generous bequests received by Middlebury College from loyal Alumni and friends through its long history. Generations of Middlebury undergraduates including all the present Alumni have profited by these bequests since each one has played an important part in supporting and strengthening Middlebury's educational program.

Bequests to Middlebury have made possible many of Middlebury's important physical facilities. It was by will that Joseph Battell gave to the College its famous mountain campus including the sites of the Bread Loaf School and the Middlebury College Snow Bowl. Carr Hall was made possible by a generous bequest from Reid Langdon Carr '01, a former trustee. Other bequests play an important part in assisting Middlebury to maintain its physical facilities. In this group are bequests to the College by Ezra J. Warner of the Class of 1861, Mrs. James M. Gifford, widow of a long time trustee of the College, and Mrs. Reid L. Carr, wife of Reid Carr '01.

The Abernethy Collection in Starr Library, comprising one of the best collections of American literature in the country, is built around the nucleus of rare books bequeathed by Dr. Julian W. Abernethy of the Class of 1876. This important collection has been kept active and significant by a gift of Dr. Abernethy's brother, Frank D. Abernethy, who gave by will to Middlebury a fund providing for the care of the Abernethy Collection and the purchase of new books. Numerous other bequests including the Ambrose P. Coates Memorial Fund, the Alice Dunning Starr Fund, and the Lucy Allen Patton Fund, provide income year after year for the purchase of books for Middlebury's Library.

A major portion of Middlebury's general endowment has been made possible by generous bequests to the College. These bequests vary in size from the Nahun Peck Fund of $100 to the H. Sylvia Wilks bequest totaling almost two and one-half million dollars. Each one is very important to Middlebury since it provides annual income supplementing that received from tuition and fees to insure the high quality of a Middlebury education.

Many of Middlebury's scholarships were made possible by bequests. These include The Cornelia W. Bailey Fund, The Baldwin Fund, The Wilfred E. Davison Fund, Rollo J. Francisco Scholarship Fund, The Joel B. Harris Memorial Fund, The Benjamin L. Haydon Scholarship Fund, The John A. Howe Scholarships, The John W. Rowell Fund, The Charles B. R. Hazeltine Fund, The Arthur Gould Tasheira Fund, The Herbert K. Twitchell Fund, The James M. Tyler Fund, the Waldo [*Continued on page 9*]

The College has received notice of the following legacies:

Under the will of Mrs. Reid L. Carr a gift of $3,605.07 to be added to the Reid L. Carr Fund.

Under the will of Mrs. Fredrika Proctor a gift of $55,000. A bequest of $30,000 establishing the Fredrika Proctor Fund for the upkeep, maintenance and equipment of The Chateau. $25,000 establishing the Fredrika Proctor Scholarship.

From Malcolm T. Anderson, Class of 1925, a gift of $25,813.81 by a Life Insurance Trust in which he named Middlebury the beneficiary.

4 Faculty Members Receive Promotions

Four members of the Middlebury Faculty have received promotions for the 1957–58 year, according to a recent announcement by President Stratton.

Dr. Chung-Ying Chih was promoted from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Physics. He is currently carrying on atomic research on a grant awarded him by the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Chih has been a member of the Middlebury faculty since 1954. He has published extensively both in this country and China for scientific journals including the "Bulletin of the American Physicial Society."

Three faculty members promoted from Instructors to Assistant Professorships are: Dr. Frederick Bowman, Assistant Professor of Speech; John H. Clagett, Assistant Professor of English, and Dr. Vincent Malmstrom, Assistant professor in Geography.

Dr. Bowman completed his graduate work at the University of Southern California where he received his Ph.D. In addition to his duties in the Speech Department, Dr. Bowman has been the Director of the Debating Team for the past four years.

Dr. Clagett, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, has been at Middlebury since 1955. After World War II service, he was assigned as a Foreign Service Officer with the American Embassy in Oslo, Norway. After leaving the service, Dr. Clagett attended Yale University where in 1954 he received his Ph.D. He has written several historical novels and published short stories in the "Saturday Evening Post" and "Colliers."

An expert on Scandinavia, Dr. Malmstrom came to Middlebury in 1956. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1953. Dr. Malmstrom has written several books.

Jane Countant, '58, has been named Editor-in-Chief of the 1957 Yearbook—*The Kaleidoscope.* Other staff members are: Lyndia Smith, '58, Managing Editor; Aliceanne Britain, '59, Assistant Managing Editor; Richard Miner, '58, Business Manager; Judith Johnson, '58, Assistant Business Manager; Jane Bryant, '60, Literary Editor; Sally Sprague, '59, Photo Editor; Mary Roemmele, '58, Art Editor; and, Herbert Urbach, '58, Sports Editor.

Campus Commentator

REPORTING THE STUDENT SIDE OF MIDDLEBURY NEWS

After The Storm . . .

This College's fraternity system has ended its first experiment in deferred rushing. The male undergraduates, and particularly members of the Interfraternity Council, are now faced with the task of evaluating the program.

It is safe to say that the program is a disappointment to many, as the old system of early first semester rushing had been. It is surprising to find that dissatisfaction is prevalent among members of the freshman class, to whose advantage the new system was supposedly to operate. It is further surprising to find such criticism among freshmen when it is seen that the system apparently did work to their advantage. One of the sore spots of the old program was the allegation that freshmen suffered academically under time-consuming intensive rushing during the first six weeks of the first semester, and the freshman academic record under the new system seems to show improvement. Two freshmen have withdrawn as academic failures, compared to seven last year at this time. Although this is undoubtedly due in part to more strict admission requirements, it is safe to assume that the deferred rushing program contributed to the lesser number of academic failures.

But if the system has its advantages, it also has its drawbacks. The amount of dirty rushing which took place during this year's deferred program, we believe, had never been so great under the former system. Several of the fraternities were obviously hurt by infractions of the rushing rules. Whether this is a danger unique to the new system is not clear, but it does seem that a system extended over time places undue stress on the rules against dirty rushing. Such was the case last year when the Interfraternity Council placed a ban on early commitments, providing a two-week vacuum which simply invited rule violations. From this aspect, the new system has not succeeded in simplifying rushing procedure and regulations; on the contrary, it has retained and placed greater strain upon the most offensive aspect of the old program. It has put freshmen out of social contact with upperclassmen for much more than six weeks.

This point has been echoed by freshmen themselves, saying that the limited amount of time spent in rushing made their fraternity decisions more difficult by preventing them from getting to know as many upperclassmen as they should have known to facilitate an effective decision. Outlawing almost any other contact between upperclassmen and freshman men except that which takes place in the rushing schedule seems to us foolish, for just as much dirty rushing can, and probably did, take place at fraternity house smokers as in a dormitory room.

From the fraternities' viewpoint, the freshmen seem to get to know each other too well. It has been noted by upperclassmen that the deferred rushing system permits the rushees to form solid cliques intent upon entering one house as a group. While this might be interpreted to be a fraternity's advantage, the advantage of having a strongly unified pledge class, we believe that in the long run it will prove to be detrimental. Experience has proved to upperclassmen that the dormitory and dining hall friendships, formed in the freshman year are not necessarily the strongest in later years. And common sense dictates consideration of a fraternity from the standpoint of what it may offer a pledge and what he may offer it; it is not solely a consideration of who among one's classmates is entering the house. Basing one's judgement of a fraternity upon a certain number of men's chances of entering it as a group can hardly be called a display of mature values.

Like most other aspects of the program, however, such class friendships have obvious importance. Solidarity of the freshman class has been outstanding this year, due in large part to the freshman social program, instituted to fill the vacuum left by the abandonment of earlier rushing. This is the most important effect of deferred rushing, in that it provides time for class activities and early adjustment to the college atmosphere for both men and women. For this reason, if for no other, a program of deferred rushing should not be abandoned.

It is obvious that the present system has both good and bad points in plenty. The question remains: can the bad points be minimized? They must be minimized, or the system will raise new problems to replace the few that it has solved thus far. It is our view that an even stronger freshman social program and a relaxation of rushing rules would contribute much to the smoother operation of the program.

A step in the right direction has been made, and the Interfraternity Council is to be congratulated. It is clear, however, that the rushing problem has not been solved—indeed, few expected it to be. With further efforts of this kind, we may arrive at what seems to be the best possible program, a system of sophomore pledging with complete freedom of association between freshmen and upperclassmen in the freshman year.

Ten Day Rush . . .

Sorority rushing needs a change. There is no reason why the Pan-hellenic program must be dragged out over a month and a half. A ten-day rush period would permit pledging before Carnival. To cut the program down to ten days or two weeks would require an entirely new attitude toward rushing, but the whole campus would ultimately benefit from the alteration.

As the program now stands, women involved in rushing, and everyone involved with those women accomplish almost nothing, either scholastically or in non-Greek organizations because attention is riveted on the rushing program. It would seem better frankly to acknowledge that no other activities can successfully take place during rushing and set up the program with that fact in mind.

Such a change would probably mean some of the following new conditions for rushing. Parties [*Continued on page 10*]

Editor's Note: Representative of student thinking on the Middlebury Campus these spring days is the sampling of editorials from the *Campus* reprinted in the following columns of the Campus Commentator Page.

The Corporation Considers Aid To Education

By T. V. Houser

For years it has been taken for granted that a family provides whatever education its sons and daughters may receive—grammar school, high school, and college for some. Industry employs most of these graduates and provides whatever additional specialized training is necessary for its purposes.

In the case of tax-supported schools of any level, the public, through taxes, takes care of the costs of education not borne by tuition and fees. And at privately supported institutions of higher learning about 50 per cent of the costs of educating a student must come from some source other than tuition and fees. To put it another way, the students and his family bear only half the cost of that student's education.

Too, there is this added factor: as the buying power of the dollar has diminished, both tuition and costs have increased; but as the levels become higher, the gap between tuition and costs becomes greater and greater in terms of dollars.

The day is past when the businessman can say, "let the family and the school work it out; I'll pick off the graduates for my needs when they are ready."

Business Recognized Need

The intense competition for graduates proves that industry recognizes that the right kind of college education is valuable. It is a screen which narrows the process of selection for responsibility and advancement. Non-graduates are to be given equal opportunity, but the habit of study, of objective analysis, of insistence on facts and logical deduction, and the discipline of problem-solving formed during college years are great advantages to the individual and to business and industry.

The use of stockholder's assets to help support education has received legal blessing by the New Jersey Supreme Court. As a result, in part, of this favorable decision, the total of corporate support of higher education has doubled in five years, from $40 million in 1950 to $80 million in 1955. From a practical standpoint, in all the correspondence which comes from our stockholders, I have yet to see any which questions the propriety of reasonable corporate contributions to education.

The author is Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Company. A long-time friend of higher education, he is a Member of the Corporation at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Northwestern University Board of Trustees. *Reprinted from Northwestern Alumni Magazine.*

Establish a Program

Many of the contributions being made today by corporations are given in pursuance of established educational giving programs. This is important, for the most effective way for corporations to meet their responsibilities to colleges and universities is through a soundly established educational giving program. I mean by this a carefully considered and thoughtfully planned program as opposed to hit-or-miss contributions made here and there and now and then. The details of that program, of course, will vary with each company. But the important thing is to establish a program.

It can be clearly demonstrated that such a program is consistent with any company's corporate purposes. Broadly speaking every company has these two general purposes: to maintain its successful operation through the efforts of skilled personnel, and to foster the well-being of the community where it has prospered. Support of higher education will do much toward achieving both of these aims.

Now let us say that the businessman has convinced himself that his company has a direct stake in the future of privately supported colleges and universities and thus has a responsibility to give them financial aid.

What then of the responsibilities of educational institutions? The businessman feels he has a right to expect that educators will share his belief in the fundamental social institutions of this country—that they will recognize that free enterprise and free inquiry are both part of a larger freedom and that freedom is indivisible.

He recognizes that questioning and the raising of doubts are part of the educational process for the individual who becomes truly educated. On the other hand, he knows that there are certain principles whose abiding validity has been proven time and time again in the history of this country.

Alumni Aid a Key Factor

The businessman feels that educators have a great responsibility, not simply to the business world, but to the student and his country, to guide the student to an understanding and appreciation of the fundamentals of our social order. If young people leave our colleges and universities lacking either knowledge about or confidence in the basic principles of our free society, they surely will fail as citizens and leaders of that society.

Finally, there are three other key factors which influence the thoughts of a businessman when he considers corporation contributions to higher education:

1. Businesses expect that colleges and universities turning to them for financial aid will limit their educational efforts to those who will make the most of the opportunity. If business is to help pay the total cost of a student's education, it seems proper to expect that the student be serious about learning.

2. The businessman wants quality rather than quantity in the product of a college or university. Size of itself does not appeal, other than size which comes as public response to a good job.

3. Colleges and universities seeking business support should be able to show they command wholehearted Alumni Support. It is not unreasonable to expect that those to whom the college or the university has given the most should give in return a generous degree of financial aid.

With respect to Alumni Contributions, Wilson Compton, President of the Council for Financial Aid to Education, has stated the situation in realistic terms: "Additional gifts from those alumni already giving may well be not only matched but eventually multipled by support from business. . . Alumni giving, in a sense the 'seed money' of business giving, is at the heart of the fund raising prospect of each college and university which is looking toward the future."

Editor's Note: Gifts and grants-in-aid by American business to colleges and universities have become an increasingly significant means of keeping our institutions of higher learning equipped and able to meet America's growing educational needs. Mr. Houser's article has been included in this NEWS LETTER to inform Middlebury Alumni of the corporate citizenship that motivates support to colleges.

Two particularly significant facts for Middlebury Alumni are apparent in Mr. Houser's article. First, the interest of corporate management in *quality* rather than quantity. Middlebury as one of the nation's leading small liberal arts college meets this test. Secondly, the interest of corporate management in the support an institution receives from its own graduates. Middlebury alumni meet this test with the increasingly high percentage of participation they produce each year in their Alumni Fund.

Corporate giving to Middlebury has shown gratifying growth in recent years. In 1954 the College received some $5,800 in aid from business and industry. This amount increased to $13,339 in 1955 and $21,335 in 1956. During this academic year ending June 20th, 1957, gifts and grants-in-aid to Middlebury from business and industry total over $27,000 as of this writing.

Two sources of corporate giving make this growing support possible. One is The New England Colleges Fund composed of 24 non-tax supported New England colleges established to provide a method by which business and industry can offer broad support to independent liberal arts education in the region. Middlebury is proud of its membership in this group and Dr. Stratton, aided by other officers of the College, has played an important role in making the organization a growing source of support to Middlebury and her sister institutions.

Middlebury is also fortunate, however, to have an increasing number of individual companies making specific gifts and grants to support its educational program. These are for the most part unrestricted grants and have played an important part in aiding Middlebury add to its teaching staff and increase faculty salaries.

Each grant or gift that business and industry makes to your college is received by Middlebury not only with appreciation but also with a great sense of responsibility—the responsibility of being certain that Middlebury maintains its high standard of liberal arts education and keeps that program available to American youth of promise.

This Spring will see the start of an important educational campaign addressed to the public concerning the needs of American colleges and universities. It is a public service advertising program that will appear in the nation's mass meeting pointing out to the American people their stake in higher education and what they can do to help.

The program is sponsored by the Council For Financial Aid to Education, Inc. and the advertisements are being prepared by the Advertising Council. The theme HELP THE COLLEGE OF YOUR CHOICE will run through each message. Each advertisement will be identified with a scholar's lamp and the slogan "Higher Education—Keep it Bright."

Gifts by Business and* Industry to Middlebury

(For Period July 1, 1956 to March 8, 1957

General Motors Corporation
General Electric Company
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey
The Texas Company
National Merit Scholarship Corporation
Avon Products, Inc.
An anonymous gift from a daily newspaper
Scott Paper Company
B. F. Goodrich Company
The Warner Company
The Eastman Kodak Company
Four Continent Book Corporation
First National City Bank of New York
E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co., Inc.
Time, Inc.
New England Colleges Fund, Inc.

*Companies that have given to Middlebury within recent years but which are not included in above list as donors thus far in the academic year include: Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, The Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Central Vermont Public Service Corporation, Colgate Palmolive Company, Funk & Wagnalls Company.

SPORTS

By Oliver Morton, '57

THE only no-hitter baseball game on record by a Middlebury pitcher was achieved on May 24, 1915, when George W. MacLoughlin, '15, blanked St. Lawrence University, 9–0, in Middlebury. The 42nd anniversary of this feat is to be commemorated at the College on May 15 when Mr. MacLoughlin will present the ball he used to no-hit the Larries to Walter J. Nelson, '32, Director of Intercollegiate Athletics, prior to the Middlebury-St. Lawrence game. The ball, containing the signatures of all members of that 1915 team, will be placed on permanent display in the lobby of the World War II Memorial Field House.

Spring at Middlebury is announcing its perennial weather report which boils down to one quite descriptive phrase—mud and plenty of it—at least as far as the five warm weather sports are concerned. And as usual, the soggy conditions have cut the practice schedule to three weeks of outdoor sessions, not conducive to a fast start by any of the teams. April 19 was opening day with Bobo Sheehan's baseball team the first to see action.

Before we preview spring sports, let's summarize records and performances turned in by the winter teams.

HOCKEY—Playing one of the toughest schedules in the East, Duke Nelson's skaters brought him just about what he expected—a 500 season—winning and losing 11. The Panthers dropped all six Tri-State League starts, two apiece to Clarkson, St. Lawrence, and RPI, finishing at the bottom of the pile for the third straight year. But they turned in big wins over Yale, Princeton, and Northeastern, and whipped Hamilton and Norwich twice each.

Coach Nelson put together a solid first line of sophomore Mike Karin, Clinton, N. Y., and juniors Ken Kouri, Montreal, Canada, and Pete Bostwick, Westbury, L. I. The trio, which scored 52 of Middlebury's 78 goals, will return intact next winter. Karin wound up seventeenth in Eastern scoring with 40 points. Kouri chipped in 32, and Bostwick 28.

Seniors Ken Farrar, Auburndale, Mass., Captain Hugh Marlow, Brookline, Mass., Alex Carley, Toronto, Canada, and Bo Wakefield, Dover, Mass., wound up outstanding careers. Farrar boasted two consecutive shutouts (Bowdoin and Yale), Marlow and Carley were defensive stalwarts, and Wakefield was a second line mainstay.

BASKETBALL—"It's been a long winter," was about all Coach Errki "Stub" Mackey could say after Middlebury completed its worst basketball season since 1946–47 with a lackluster 3–15 record. Replacing Tony Lupien who moved to Dartmouth last summer, Mackey was beset with all the worries a new coach could hope not to find. The team had lost the nation's leading small college rebounder, Tom Hart, and three-fifths of its starting five to graduation. It lacked the height, speed, and all-around shooting ability which had brought it a 14–7 record the year before, Middlebury's best in 27 seasons.

The Panthers dropped their first four in a row before edging past Trinity by one point in overtime. Then followed seven more defeats until Northeastern became their second victim, by a field goal, 60–58. They managed to whip Norwich in a return battle at Northfield by a respectable 13-point margin, but dropped four of their last five. A 1–5 record against Vermont colleges tied them with Norwich for third place in Green Mountain Conference standings.

Outstanding was senior Captain Charlie Sykes, Baltimore, Md., who paced his squad in scoring with 295 points for a 16.4 average. Junior Hugh "Scotty" Greer, Storrs, Conn., sank 62 of 82 free throws to win the Alice Turner Memorial Trophy for the best foul shooting percentage (.76) on the club. Seniors Zing Rausa, Hamilton, N. Y., Ralph Woodbury, Glens Falls, N. Y., and Jim Wagner, Laconia, N. H., turned in solid performances all winter as did junior transfer Carl Scheer who played only the last five games but contributed a 11.8 scoring average.

SKIING—Back from Cortina, Italy where he coached the U. S. Olympic Men's Alpine Team last winter, Bobo Sheehan greeted a veteran Panther ski team which was second only to Dartmouth's star-studded Indians in Eastern competition. Cross-country mishaps (two men broke skiis and did not finish) dropped Middlebury to tenth at Dartmouth's Carnival, but the Panthers came back strong in their own winter festival to finish second, just six points behind the victorious Indians. Without four of its top performers, the squad was runnerup to Dartmouth in Williams' Winter Carnival.

Fred Neuberger had the best women's team in the nation with the addition of Olympian Penny Pitou, Laconia, N. H., and National Women's Alpine Combined Champ Rene Cox, Port Leyden, N. Y., both of whom entered with this year's freshman class. The Panther girls won their phase of Middlebury's Carnival skiing competition despite the absence of Misses Pitou and Cox who were competing in FIS tryouts run in conjunction with the Roch Cup Events at Aspen, Colorado. Debby Davis, New Hope, Pa., junior, added the Eastern Women's Giant Slalom title to the Eastern Downhill Crown she won in 1956. Mary Hinsman, Rutland, Vt., and freshman Sue Goodwin, Montpelier, Vt., gave Neuberger solid depth in his team.

Tom Burns, Middlebury, Vt. senior, Frank Hurt, Laconia, N. H. junior, and Captain Pete Webber, Farmington, Me., gave Sheehan a dependable Alpine trio. Individually, each made respectable showings in FIS tryouts at the Roch Cup, National Alpine, and American International Championships against the finest competitors from all over the world, including Austria's Toni Sailer. Senior Norm Cummings, Auburn, Me., may have won himself a spot on the 1958 United States FIS Jumping Team with strong showings at the Brattleboro Invitation, National, and North American competitions.

And soph Pete Lahdenpera, a Finnish-born cross-country racer from Fairbanks, Alaska, will be under strong consideration for the FIS distance squad, off his performances in the Franconia Preseason, Rumford (Me.), Jackson (N. H.), and North American events. Hurt and frosh Herb Thomas, Wenatchee, Wash., have figured high in Class B cross-country races in the same competitions.

Captains for next winter's hockey and basketball were chosen in March. Kouri will lead the skaters while Greer and Scheer will co-captain the 1957–58 quintet.

As usual, tennis and golf should sport the best spring records with the baseball, track, and [Continued on page 11]

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

[*Continued from page 2*]

increase in our endowment, income from endowment has not kept pace with increases in faculty and staff salaries. Hence further increase in the student body would need to be accompanied by a very sizable addition to our endowment. We have, therefore, a very practical reason for remaining at our present size. Until we can find funds for both building and endowment, we cannot expand without sacrifice in the quality of the education we now offer our students.

(**3**) Perhaps our final answer to the question is the most important. With a college of approximately 750 men and approximately 500 women, we retain, we believe, the character of the small college. Our students do not dine together in vast cafeterias, and classmates can still use first names. Faculty for the most part know their students as individuals, not merely as names on a roll call. Students know their teachers and can chat with them on the campus, after classes, and not infrequently in their homes. There is still elbow space on the campus, if not in Munroe Hall in the periods between classes.

Of the 295 classes which our students attend, a quarter of our classes have fewer than 10 students, 55 per cent have fewer than 20 students, 77 per cent have fewer than 30 students. The remaining larger classes are frequently divided into smaller sections for discussion or laboratory exercises. Small seminars and individual conferences are not few in number. This semester, for example, there are 22 courses offered to 5 or fewer students exclusive of special seminars for senior majors. This is a far cry from mass education. It is an educational environment that attracts each year a larger number of applications from qualified students. It is an environment worth preserving. Large universities have their merit and can offer advantages not available in the smaller colleges. Diversity in higher education in this country is a fact of which we can be proud. This diversity of large and small, of technological and liberal arts, of junior colleges and universities, is in keeping with our desire to avoid standardization in the challenge to educate youth as individuals with different aspirations, personalities, and intellectual needs. This diversification requires that some of the smaller colleges retain their present size and that some of the coming expansion in the college population be educated in newly established institutions of moderate size.

Perhaps ten years from now the pressure on Middlebury to expand will be compelling. Perhaps the ways and means will be found to make expansion feasible. Nevertheless our thoughtful answer at present is as stated above.

Samuel S. Stratton

" . . . BY WILL . . . "

[*Continued from page 4*]

Fund, The Warren Fund, The Asa Wheelock Scholarships Fund, the Harriet B. Winsor Scholarship Fund and The Bessie Clarinda Verder '98 Memorial Fund for Women Students. Included here should also be The Sanford H. Lane Memorial Scholarship Fund provided for by Sanford H. Lane '05 by life insurance contract in which he named his Alma Mater the beneficiary.

In like fashion, loan funds such as the William H. Porter Student Loan Fund made available by the bequest of William H. Porter, have assisted many Middlebury students in completing their education. Important prize funds providing prizes for which generations of Middlebury students have competed such as the Eaton Prize in the Classics, and the Merrill Speaking Prizes, were established by bequests to the College.

Middlebury has long been known for the quality and standards of its teaching faculty. The present program of steadily increasing faculty salaries was given great assistance by the earlier mentioned Wilks bequest. Over the years numerous gifts have been made to Middlebury by will to increase Middlebury's faculty endowment and establish professorships. A. Barton Hepburn of the Class of 1871, a generous supporter of his College during his lifetime, perpetuated his tradition of giving to his Alma Mater with a bequest establishing the A. Barton Hepburn Professorship in Economics. This chair was held by Professor Prentice until his retirement in June of 1956. The Jermain Professorship of Political Economy, currently held by Dr. Bogart, Chairman of the Department of Political Science, was made possible by a bequest to Middlebury by James B. Jermain in 1873.

It was a bequest of $100,000 to Middlebury College by Dr. Henry Freeman Walker that established the Henry Freeman Walker Furlough and Emergency Fund. The income from this fund is used to make possible sabbatical leaves by members of the College faculty.

A study of the many bequests made to Middlebury over the years reveals that many of them were provided by men and women who have generously supported the College during their lifetimes. It was through bequests in their wills that they chose means of perpetuating their support. Their thoughtful generosity has enabled Middlebury to continually strengthen its educational program and help keep it in the forefront of the nation's small liberal arts colleges.

Each person, graduate and friend that has given by will to Middlebury, has played an important role in not only maintaining a stronger Middlebury but also insuring the continuance of the American tradition of independent higher education. Collectively they have passed on to us the responsibility of support of our college in our lifetime and whenever possible, perpetual support by will.

It is a wise person who provides for orderly distribution of his property by will upon his death. Today's high rates in Federal and State income taxes, gift taxes and estate taxes, make it particularly important that everyone consider effective estate planning.

Most of us must be chiefly concerned with provisions for our loved ones. Thought should be given, however, to naming our college as a contingent beneficiary should we survive those individuals we have provided for or to provide for other contingencies that might arise. Those of us of greater means after providing for loved ones may consider the advantages of perpetuating by bequest to Middlebury support of its independent educational program for American youth.

Gifts to Middlebury College reduce the Federal, and in most cases, the State taxes on estates. In view of varying conditions in the several States, and the necessity of securing individual rulings, the donor should consult his own attorney. Middlebury welcomes the opportunity to consult with attorneys, trust officers, or other financial advisers on

the drafting of wills or trust agreements and will be glad to suggest on request, forms of bequest either restricted or unrestricted.

CAMPUS COMMENTATOR

[*Continued from page 5*]

would be held six days a week, excluding only Saturdays, in both the afternoon and the evening. Afternoon parties would be given from 4:30 until 5:30 p.m. Rush parties might have to begin at the end of the mid-semester vacation, necessitating an early return for those students who live near enough to go home. There would be no break between parties; first parties would be the day following open houses, etc. Two second parties would be held on one night and informals might be eliminated. After the final second party a 24-hour period would be given for the completion of bid-lists and rushee preferences.

As rushing now operates, with each group preparing for each party after the last one is over, the proposed plan would be impossible. The sororities would have to organize their activities completely before rushing began, and function like well-oiled machines for ten days. Time for rehearsals, making decorations, etc., now expended in the second semester, would have to be put forth before the semester break.

From the point of view of the rushee, the proposed plan would mean making a decision much more quickly. In the light of many instances of indecision even after a month and a half of rushing, some might think such short notice a handicap. If the decision had to be made, however, it would be made, whenever the time limit was set. It is to be hoped that a shorter length of time for deliberation about rush would encourage rushees to make decisions independent of the thought of roommates and neighbors. In any rush plan much unhappiness results from the concept that what's-good-for-Suzy-is-good-for-me. By having less time to discuss the matter the rushees would have less time to find out what Suzy thinks is good for Suzy, and as a result have less opportunity to be influenced away from consideration of personal needs and interests.

The proposed plan would maintain the advantages of the present rush program in that it would continue to take place during the second semester. Freshmen need a time to adjust and take stock of college life before experiencing rush. To add the tension of rushing to the tension inherent in the first weeks of college would be unwise.

It has been suggested that pledging be moved up by scheduling open houses in the first semester either just before or just after Christmas vacation. This time is already chaotic with scholastic deadlines of various types and appears to be a poor time to rush for everyone. The first week or two of the second semester is the calmest time of year and is therefore most easily adaptable to concentrated rushing.

The proposed rushing together would require much effort. In all probability it would run into a snag the first year or two of its existence. Like any experiment, it would require several trials in order to work out kinks. In addition to patience for success the new plan would demand creative and constructive attitudes on the part of Middlebury women.

What is here being set forth would require work. It would mean the effort of adjusting minds to a new method and the effort of re-gearing the mechanics to a higher speed. In the long run, however, the proposal could produce a sharper more effective rush program, and a longer period of full interest toward non-rushing activities. Both of these results would benefit Middlebury College.

Let's Take A Vote . . .

Elections have been as much in the Middlebury limelight recently as they were nationally in November. However, most of the discussion and debate seems to take place after the elections are over and the new officers are officially announced.

Unfortunately, in the general student body elections, this results from the fact that numerous students are unaware that elections are being held, or forget to vote until it is too late. This attitude is more prevalent on the women's campus, primarily because the men vote in fraternity meetings rather than by dropping votes into a collection box which never seems to occupy the same space for two consecutive elections.

The recent acceptance of co-educational government, favored by a large majority on the men's campus, barely received enough votes to pass from the women. This illustrates lack of organization and publicity, and more important shameful apathy or disinterest on the part of the non-voter.

The ballot box should not have to be brought to one's door along with a plea to "just take a minute" and vote! Expression of opinion through voting is a privilege, not a chore, and involves responsibility to one's-self and one's organization.

Once a slate is announced, sufficient publicity is required to acquaint all students with the candidates slated, the time limit on voting, and the places where votes may be cast. Printed ballots in mailboxes and one stationary ballot box per dorm have proven to be the most satisfactory arrangement on the Women's Campus. However, each student must accept the personal responsibility of voting intelligently within the time allotted, or the publicity and organization will be of no avail.

In order to vote intelligently, one must be aware of the facts. Rather than turn officer elections into popularity contests or displays of group interest, careful consideration should be given to responsibility, past experience, interest, and the general merit of each nominee. Discussion of qualifications and constructive criticism should take place *before* elections.

More consideration should be given to the organization representatives chosen in undergraduate years, for they will receive the training and experience necessary to fill offices of importance later, and are most likely to appear on nomination slates. Underclassmen should be conscious of the importance of electing qualified representatives at the outset of their college careers.

In major elections, such as those for student government leaders, active campaigning, if only to the extent of speeches by the candidates indicating why they feel qualified and what they would do with the position, might be of benefit to the voters and ultimately to the organization. Rather than wait out the election in worried silence, convincing themselves they haven't a chance, the candidates should take a positive attitude and have no opportunity to express their opinions as well as to indicate their capability and merit.

Election and selection of officers and representatives is

vitally important on the Middlebury campus and, we feel, should be approached with more intelligent deliberation and responsibility by all concerned.

To Not or Not to Not . . .

A professor recently noted that the word "not" is used 186 times in the Middlebury Handbook and then declared that it is a sad situation when a college issues policies that are in the main restrictive.

Whether or not his counting was accurate is unimportant; his criticism, if justified, is important. A trend toward negativism is not only dangerous but also unhealthy. It is a natural human tendency to complain when privileges are taken away, but an atmosphere of united dissension is to be avoided where possible.

In the past two years certain aspects of Middlebury's student life policy have become increasingly restrictive. All students were first banned from driving on campus and this year it was announced that sophomores would not be allowed to operate cars at all. Beginning next year upperclassmen will not be permitted to live off-campus in apartments. Another prohibition of lesser import is the recent ban on Sunday fraternity parties.

These examples are cited merely to illustrate what appears to be a general trend at Middlebury. The relative merits of these moves are not being questioned, for there is no simple objective answer as to whether they are right or wrong. Nevertheless, the fact remains that these privileges were once allowed and are now denied. And as a matter of policy, extensive restriction can have unfavorable effects as well as those that are desired. Negativism can degenerate into disease, smothering any responsibility and good will that may have previously existed.

That certain rules and restrictive measures are necessary is realized, for freedom without responsibility is worthless. Lack of group self-discipline does not merit independence.

Middlebury, however, claims to be a liberal arts college, and the "liberal" should not apply just to the "arts." A broad democratic outlook is implied, and this in turn demands a positive policy.

One recent example of a move in the right direction is the College's change in the compulsory chapel system. Previously, a student was required to attend vespers every other Sunday; now the same requirement (attendance at one-half the total number of services) may be met by presence at any eight of one's own choice. This gives the individual some degree of self-determination, and a positive effect is thus produced out of a negative situation.

If repressive measures are eventually necessary, perhaps a different approach would be advantageous. The effects of an unpopular edict can be lessened by a mere change in words. For instance, the statement that "women are allowed to receive telephone calls until 11 o'clock" has a much better psychological effect than the present one: "Women are not to receive calls after 11 o'clock." Such positive wording can minimize the feeling of restraint by controls that are negative in intent.

But more important, a fundamentally liberal policy is recommended. Freedom implies responsibility, it is true, and if a lack of self-discipline is evident, privileges should be reduced or denied. Similarly, if responsibility is demonstrated, restrictive controls must be at a minimum.

Too little freedom is just as unhealthy and chaotic as irresponsible freedom.

SPORTS

[*Continued from page 8*]

lacrosse teams looking to the freshman class for much-needed help. All five are without the benefit of sufficient pre-season outdoor practice but satisfactory results may be in the offing by the time they wind up late in May.

BASEBALL—Eight lettermen return from last year's diamond crew which won six, lost seven, and tied one. But missing are Chuck Smith, Sheehan's top pitcher for the last four years, and the core of his power department, Bob Keating and Cy Anfindsen. Keating signed a professional contract with the Milwaukee Braves' Class B Evansville, Ind. farm club last fall and will report following a tour of Army duty.

Pitching poses Sheehan's biggest problem with only two veterans back. They are righthander Pete Read, Lexington, Mass., and southpaw Gerry Lenz, Needham, Mass. Both had 3–2 records last spring. Cliff Kernochan, Port Washington, N. Y. junior, will help out here.

The infield is well-stocked at three positions with first base being contested for by junior Tom Burr, Hingham, Mass., and soph Ted Mooney, Pittsford, Vt., and third base wide open to all comers. Seniors Rog Tirone, Rochester, N. Y., and Captain Jim Wagner are back in their familiar catcher and shortstop positions, respectively. Bob Ray, Amesbury, Mass. sophomore, appears to have second base nailed down, but will get strong competition from Soph Don Ryan.

The outfield is lacking in power but seems sufficient in defensive strength.

TRACK—Middlebury lost two of its all-time track figures when Arthur M. Brown, her coach for 38 years, and Tom Hart, her greatest all-around performer in history, departed last June, Brown to retirement and Hart via the graduation route. The new coach, "Stub" Mackey, brings an impressive record from Springfield (Vt.) High School where he spent seven years producing winning teams and state champions without the benefit of a cinder track. He'll try to improve last year's 1–4 record.

Without Hart, who scored an amazing total of 180 points last spring alone, Mackey must look for a team effort. In the sprints, sophomores Andy Ford, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, and Rog Miller, Bellows Falls, Vt., are his best prospects. Ford will handle the middle distance runs (440 and 880) along with senior Brad Tripp. Captain Bill Holmes, Denver, Colo. senior and Charlie Sykes run the high hurdles, while the lows will see senior Barc Johnson, Plainfield, N. J., and junior Rich Miner, Longmeadow, Mass., performing. Mackey has junior Pete Redman, Pittsfield, Mass., and sophomores Dave Dengler, Rancho Mirage, Calif., and Pete Lahdenpera running the mile and two-mile.

The biggest weakness is in the field events. John Greenwood, Millbury, Mass. sophomore, is the sole returnee of consequence in the high and broad jumps and pole vault. Likewise, sophomore Ted Parker, Tarrytown, N. Y., is the only man with experience in the shot put, javelin, and hammer

events. Frosh Bruce Burnham, Windsor, Conn., and Herb Thomas will provide depth here.

LACROSSE—There's much room for improvement over last year's record of 1–7 and Duke Nelson in his fifth year as coach, is predicting a possible even break for the stickmen's eight game season. He lost nobody of real consequence to graduation except for defenseman Bob Vuillet, and finds most of his strength at midfield and defense.

Back in the goal for his fourth year is dependable Ken Farrar who is as much at home here as he is at the same position in hockey. In front of him, seniors Charlie Palmer, Brookline, Mass., and Roger Wilson, New Canaan, Conn., and Bruce Barlow, Twin Falls, Idaho, form a veteran defensive unit.

Midfield is well-stocked with at least ten men who have had previous experience. The Panthers' leading scorer, John Mentor of Greenfield, Mass., leads the group. With him are juniors Dick Maider, Gloversville, N. Y., Milt Peterson, Worcester, Mass., Dave Niles, Carbondale, Penn., and Florio Lavin, Barre, Vt. Seniors Pete Cooper, Woodstock, N. Y., and Fred Schneider, Port Washington, N. Y., and sophs Don Taylor, Springfield, Penn., and Byron Koh, Acton, Mass., add depth.

For the attack, Nelson finds seniors Bob Telfer, Bloomington, Ind., Wayne Reilly, Floral Park, N. Y., and Don Small, Havertown, Penn. Don Booth, Beverly, Mass. junior, also plays this position.

All home lacrosse games are scheduled for Saturday with a 2:00 starting time.

TENNIS—Historically, this is Middlebury's most successful sport, recordwise, and this year should be no different. From a team which won ten of thirteen dual matches and finished fifth in the New Englands last year, Coach Lockwood Merriman lost only his third singles man, Vern Gray, plus two reserves, Fyfe Dollar and Cy Marchand.

Returning are junior Pete Bostwick, Westbury, N. Y., one of New England's best, and senior Captain Bill Breed, New York, N. Y., who has lost only five sets in three years. The Bostwick-Breed doubles combo is undefeated in its two-year existence.

Jim Brady, Newport, R. I. junior, moves up to third singles in Gray's place. Backing up the top three are junior Barry Tessler, Rockville Center, N. Y., and sophomores Bruce Cameron, Albany, N. Y., and Dave DeSerio, East Orange, N. J. The Panthers have only four home matches this spring, but two are with Williams and Dartmouth, perennial New England powers.

GOLF—As if three sports weren't enough for one coach, Duke Nelson makes golf his fourth, in addition to serving as Director of Intercollegiate Athletics. A club pro at Pittsford, Vt., during the summer, Nelson finds a strong nucleus, headed by sophomore Paul Wise, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., coming back to the Hill after a 5–1 dual match record last year.

Though the Panthers lost Joel Hufford to graduation and Charlie Leonard on MIT's three-two plan, they should be able to hold their own against most of the schedule. Wise hits the longest ball and has a good all-around game at his command. What John Keresztesy, Rockville, Md., junior, lacks from the tee he more than makes up with sharp work around and on the greens. Captain Don Sanders, West Newton, Mass., will be third man. He's followed by junior George Gura, Southington, Conn., and sophomore Bruce McIntyre, Marblehead, Mass. Bob Rice, a Niagara Falls senior, may be Nelson's sixth player.

BASEBALL

May	1	Clarkson	Home
	3	AIC	Home
	6	Norwich	Away
	8	St. Michael's	Home
	11	Vermont	Away
	13	St. Michael's	Away
	15	St. Lawrence	Home
	17	RPI	Away
	20	Norwich	Home
	24	Vermont	Home

Home games start at 3:30

LACROSSE

May	4	Williams	Away
	8	U. of Mass.	Away
	11	Amherst	Home
	15	New Hampshire	Away
	18	MIT	Home

Home games start at 2:00

TENNIS

May	2	Williams	Home
	4	Wesleyan	Home
	8	Vermont	Away
	10	St. Lawrence	Away
	11	Clarkson	Away
	15	Union	Away
	23	Vermont	Home
	25	Dartmouth	Home

Home matches start at 3:30

GOLF

May	1	Norwich	Rutland
	3	Williams	Away
	4	RPI	Away
	8	Union	Rutland
	16	Vermont, SLU	Rutland
	17	Vermont State	Burlington
	20	Dartmouth	Away

TRACK

May	4	Quadrangular (Middlebury, Bates, Colby, Vermont)	Waterville, Me.
	8	RPI	Away
	15	Union	Away
	22	Vermont State (Middlebury, Vermont, Norwich)	Home